JANUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2849.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1785.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
TUESDAY, December 21, 1784.

The BILL *entitled*, "*An* ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate*," was read the ſecond time and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL BRYAN, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate.*

[Concluded from our laſt.]

AND whereas divers tracts of land and real eſtate made taxable by this act, may remain unoccupied, and without proper effects to be found thereon, from which the payment of the taxes may be procured: *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That if the owner or owners of any ſuch land or real eſtate, or ſome perſon in his, her or their behalf, ſhall not appear and pay or tender to the Collector of the diſtrict in which the ſame ſhall be found, the full amount of the taxes rated and aſſeſſed on ſuch land and real eſtate, within thirty days after the time allowed for an appeal on ſuch aſſeſsment, ſuch diſtrict Collector ſhall make return thereof to the Commiſſioners of the county within which ſuch lands and real eſtate are ſituate, and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall advertiſe ſuch lands, and real eſtate, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to pay ſuch taxes, and the neceſſary charges, for ſale at a certain time and place in ſuch advertiſement to be mentioned not leſs than than three months after the publication thereof, and ſuch advertiſement ſhall be expoſed to and continued in public view in three or more of the moſt public places in the ſaid diſtrict, and alſo at the Court-Houſe of the ſaid county, and printed in one of the Engliſh and one of the German News-Papers, for two months before the day of ſale; and if the whole amount of ſuch taxes, and the additional charges thereon ſhall not then be paid as aforeſaid, the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall then proceed to ſell by public auction to the higheſt bidder, the ſaid lands and eſtates, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary to effect the payment of the ſaid taxes and the charges of procuring the ſame, and return the overplus ariſing from ſuch ſales, if any there be, to the owner or owners of ſuch land and eſtate, or to his, her or their legal Repreſentative, and ſuch Commiſſioners ſhall convey the land and eſtate ſo ſold, to the purchaſer in fee ſimple, or ſuch other eſtate as the late owner or owners thereof had and held immediately before ſuch ſale, by deed duly executed under the hands and ſeals of the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any two of them, which deed ſhall be abſolute and available in law againſt all prior claims whatſoever.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any of the county Commiſſioners aforeſaid, ſhall refuſe or neglect to perform any of the duties required by this act, he or they ſo offending, ſhall ſeverally forfeit and pay to the uſe of the ſtate, ſuch fine as the Supreme Executive Council ſhall award, not exceeding one hundred pounds for any one offence, to be recovered by action of debt in any Court of Record, where the ſame may be cognizable.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the taxes and ſums of money to be levied and collectd by virtue of this act, ſhall be paid and diſcharged in gold or ſilver money, at the rate of three pounds for one half Johannes of Portugal money, weighing nine penny-weight of gold, and ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence for one Spaniſh milled dollar, weighing ſeventeen penny-weight and ſix grains of ſilver, and ſo in proportion for other gold and ſilver money, or in the Bills of Credit hereinafter directed, to be made and iſſued, and in no other money whatſoever.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the pay and allowance to the ſeveral officers to be employed in the aſſeſſing, levying and collecting the taxes to be laid and collected, by virtue of this act ſhall be as follows, that is to ſay, to the Commiſſioners for the city and ſeveral counties, each ten ſhillings per day, and to the Aſſeſſors and aſſiſtant freeholders, each ſeven ſhillings and ſix-pence per day, for each and every day the ſaid Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors and Aſſiſtants, ſhall reſpectively be, *bona fide*, employed in the duties required of them by this act. To the Collector at the rate of ſix-pence in the pound on all ſuch ſums as they ſhall reſpectively collect and pay to the county Treaſurer, and no more. And to the county treaſurers at and after the rate of
for every hundred pounds, which they ſhall reſpectively receive and pay into the ſtate Treaſury, and no more, which ſaid ſeveral ſums and allowances ſhall be drawn from the reſpective county Treaſurers, out of the monies ariſing from the county rates and levies, and the accounts thereof, ſhall be finally ſubmitted to the examination of the Juſtices and Grand Juries in like manner with other accounts againſt the county.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Commiſſioners of each reſpective city and county, ſhall and they are hereby enjoined and required as early as poſſible to prepare and make a true and fair tranſcript of all the returns of property made taxable by this act, and the valuation of the ſame, together with the pound-rate laid thereon, and the ſums quotaed on each reſpective townſhip, ward or diſtrict, and to lay the ſame before the Houſe of Aſſembly at their next meeting, after ſuch returns ſhall have been made; and in order to facilitate the ſaid buſineſs as well as the other duties required of the ſaid Commiſſioners, they are hereby empowered to employ ſuch ſuitable clerks as they may find neceſſary for their aid in the ſame, which clerks ſhall be paid for their ſervices out of the county rates and levies as aforeſaid.

AND WHEREAS from the ſcarcity of gold and ſilver money in the country, the inhabitants of this Commonwealth are ſuffering much inconvenience for want of a ſufficient circulating medium of internal commerce; and it is deemed expedient that a moderate ſum in bills of credit ſhould be iſſued, and that their punctual redemption ſhould be ſecured, by the funds herein before eſtabliſhed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That bills of credit to the amount or value of one hundred and eighty-three thouſand two hundred and thirty-two pounds, and of the ſeveral denominations herein after mentioned, ſhall be prepared and printed on good ſtrong paper, as ſoon as conveniently may be after the paſſing of this act, under the care and direction of the Truſtees herein after mentioned and appointed; which bills of credit ſhall ſeverally be prepared and printed in the words following, that is to ſay, This bill by law ſhall paſs current for
within the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, according to an act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at Philadelphia, the day of
Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five. And each of the ſaid bills ſhall have the arms of the ſtate, as an eſcutcheon, in the margin thereof, together with ſuch other device or devices as the ſaid Truſtees ſhall think proper, as well to prevent counterfeits as to diſtinguiſh their ſeveral denominations. And the ſaid bills ſhall be of the ſeveral denominations, and in the quantities following, that is to ſay,

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Truſtees ſhall ſeverally take the oath or affirmation following, before a Juſtice of the Peace, and before they enter upon the ſaid office, to wit:

I-------do ſwear (or affirm, as the caſe may be) that as one of the Truſtees for preparing bills of credit, according to the directions of an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States; and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate;" I will uſe my beſt endeavours to comply with the directions and true meaning of the ſaid act, and I will diligently and carefully attend to the printing and preparing the ſaid bills, and will not knowingly permit or ſuffer any fraud to be committed therein by the printer or his ſervants, or any other perſon, and I will deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, every bill which ſhall be ſo printed and prepared within my knowledge, to the Treaſurer of this ſtate." And the printer, and his ſervants and workmen, who ſhall be employed in the ſaid buſineſs, ſhall ſeverally take an oath or affirmation, well and faithfully to perform the truſt repoſed in them touching the ſaid buſineſs without fraud, concealment or embezzlement. And the ſaid Truſtees ſhall have the charge and care of the Preſs and other materials during the proceſs of the printing, and ſhall not ſuffer the ſame to be proceeded in but in the preſence of one or more of them; and when a ſufficient number of bills ſhall have been printed, ſhall take the ſame, together with all proof ſheets and impreſſions, and the types of the devices by them invented or directed to be uſed in the courſe of the ſaid buſineſs, into their cuſtody, and deliver the ſame to the Treaſurer of this ſtate, who ſhall afterwards deliver out the ſaid bills to be ſigned and numbered as herein after is mentioned.

And in order to perfect the ſaid bills of credit according to the true intent and meaning of this act, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That every denomination of the ſaid bills ſhall be numbered from number ONE progreſſively, and that each and every of the ſaid bills of the denomination of
and upwards, ſhall be ſigned by three of the perſons herein after named and appointed as ſigners: And that each and every of the ſaid bills, of a ſmaller denomination, ſhall be ſigned by two of the ſaid ſigners; and the ſaid Treaſurer ſhall deliver out the ſaid bills to the ſaid ſigners, to be numbered and ſigned as aforeſaid, in ſuch manner and in ſuch quantities at a time, as he in his diſcretion ſhall think proper, taking proper receipts for ſuch deliveries, and taking care that all ſuch bills ſo delivered out, be duly returned into the Treaſury, after being ſigned and numbered as aforeſaid,

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That
be and they are hereby appointed Truſtees for procuring materials, and preparing the Bills of Credit aforeſaid, and that each and every of the ſaid Truſtees, who ſhall perform the duties herein required, ſhall be allowed and paid the ſum of
for every day he ſhall be employed, *bona fide*, in the ſaid ſervice. And that
be and they are hereby appointed ſigners of the ſaid bills, according to the directions herein before mentioned, and ſhall be ſeverally allowed and paid for the ſame, at and after the rate of
for every thouſand of the ſaid bills, which they ſhall reſpectively ſign and number as aforeſaid; all which wages, together with all other contingent expences of procuring materials and preparing and perfecting the ſaid bills of credit, ſhall be paid out of the public treaſury of this ſtate, and charged on the fund herein before mentioned, the account of the ſaid charges reſpectively being firſt adjuſted and certified by the Comptroller General, and approved by the Supreme Executive Council.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That when and ſo ſoon as the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be perfected and re-delivered to the Treaſurer as aforeſaid, they ſhall ſeverally be taken, deemed and accounted for as money in his hands according to the nominal value expreſſed in the ſaid bills reſpectively, and appropriated accordingly in manner following, that is to ſay, the amount or value of Fifty Thouſand Pounds thereof ſhall be reſerved for the purpoſe of erecting and eſtabliſhing a Loan-Office in this State, in ſuch manner as the Legiſlature ſhall direct; and the reſidue of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall be appropriated for and towards the payment of the ſum and ſums herein before directed to be paid into the hands of the Continental Loan-Officer in this State, and for and towards the payment of the intereſt due on the debts of this State as herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the bills of credit herein before directed to be made and iſſued ſhall be taken, deemed and received as equal to gold and ſilver money, for the ſums mentioned in each bill reſpectively, in all payments to this State for lands purchaſed or to be purchaſed within the ſame, and for arrearages due on lands already located or warranted, and alſo for the arrearages of all general taxes heretofore aſſeſſed, and for the taxes herein directed to be aſſeſſed and collected; and for debts due to the State, and for all cuſtoms, impoſts, duties and debts whatſoever, which ſhall hereafter ariſe and become due to this State, by virtue of this Act or of any Act or law heretofore made; and the ſeveral officers and perſons appointed and authorized to receive and collect the ſame, are hereby directed to receive ſuch bills of credit accordingly, any law, uſage or cuſtom to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall preſume to counterfeit any of the bills of credit herein directed to be prepared, perfected and iſſued, by printing or procuring to be printed any ſuch bills of the likeneſs and ſimilitude of any of the ſaid genuine bills of credit; and if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge or procure to be forged the name or names of any of the ſigners of ſuch genuine bills of credit, to any ſuch counterfeit bill or bills, whether ſuch counterfeiting or forging be done in within this ſtate or elſewhere, or ſhall utter any ſuch bill or bills, knowing the ſame to be ſo counterfeited as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo offending, and being thereof legally convicted by confeſſion, ſtanding mute, or by verdict of a jury in the Supreme Court or Court of Oyer and Terminer, ſhall ſuffer death, without benefit of Clergy. And if any perſon or perſons ſhall counterfeit any of the ſaid bills of credit by altering the denomination thereof with deſign to increaſe the value of the ſame, or ſhall utter any of the ſaid bills knowing them to be ſo counterfeited or altered as aforeſaid, and ſhall be legally convicted thereof as aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſo convicted ſhall be ſentenced to the pillory, and to have both his or her ears cut off and nailed to the pillory; and moreover every ſuch offender ſhall forfeit the ſum of One Hundred Pounds, to be levied on his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels, one half thereof to the uſe of the Commonwealth, and the other half to the uſe of the perſon or perſons who ſhall make diſcovery of ſuch offence and proſecute ſuch offender to conviction.

And to the end that the bills of credit aforeſaid may be fully and fairly redeemed and cancelled, *Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That from and out of ſuch of the ſaid bills of credit which ſhall be paid into the Treaſury of this ſtate in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, by means of the taxes, debts and duties aforeſaid, the Treaſurer for the time being ſhall and he is hereby authoriſed and directed to cancel or cauſe to be cancelled ſo many of the ſaid bills as ſhall amount to the ſum of Twenty Thouſand Pounds, by punching or piercing a hole, not leſs than the ſize of one eighth of a dollar, through ſome part of each bill, near the centre thereof; which bills ſo cancelled he ſhall report to the General Aſſembly at their next meeting thereafter; and when a Committee of the ſaid Aſſembly, to be appointed for the purpoſe, ſhall have examined and counted the ſaid cancelled bills, ſuch bills ſhall be burned in their preſence, and report thereof ſhall be made to the Houſe and entered on the journals of their proceedings. And the like ſum of Twenty Thouſand Pounds of the ſaid bills of credit, ſhall be cancelled and burned in like manner in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven, and in each ſucceeding year, until the whole of the ſaid bills of credit ſhall have been ſo redeemed, cancelled and deſtroyed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Treaſurer of this ſtate for the time being ſhall be allowed by way of commiſſion for his trouble and expences in receiving ſuch monies as he ſhall receive by virtue of this act, and for paying and cancelling the ſame as herein before directed for
every hundred pounds he ſhall ſo receive and pay away, or cancel as aforeſaid, and no more.

January 6, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, in the townſhip of Weſt-Town, on FRIDAY, the 28th inſtant, at one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and valuable Plantation, containing 250 acres, be the ſame more or leſs. This eſtate is capable of improvements on the meadow land, to produce a great quantity of hay, and has near 80 acres of woodland, well timbered; the arable land good for paſture and grain, and conveniently divided, with water in each field; adjoining lands of Widow Norris, Thomas Darlington, Thomas and Titus Taylor, John Davis and others; diſtant two miles from the New Court-Houſe, 18 from the borough of Cheſter, 16 from Wilmington, and 22 from Philadelphia. Late the eſtate of John Hunt, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

N. B. Some objections that aroſe on the day of ſale laſt appointed will be removed, and the premiſes certainly ſtruck off this time.

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT and ſaw-mill, on Red Clay Creek, with 100 acres of good land, or a ſmaller quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer. The mill-houſe built with ſtone, 30 by 50 feet, and two ſtories high, with two pair of ſtones, one pair of excellent burrs, the other country ſtones, is very convenient for merchant and country work, and will be delivered in the beſt repair. On ſaid premiſes and near the mills are two dwelling-houſes, ſufficient to accommodate two families, with a large barn, cellared under the whole, with ſtables for horſes and cattle; ſituate in Chriſtiana Hundred, New Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, about nine miles from Wilmington, where there is an excellent market, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, a little inferior to that of Philadelphia, eight miles from Newport, and ſeventeen from the Head of Elk.

Likewiſe for ſale, a valuable farm adjoining the above, containing about 200 acres of good land, well timbered and watered, with a large proportion of excellent meadow, watered by a never-failing ſtream. On ſaid farm is a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, a dairy-houſe and granary with other out-houſes, very convenient for a farmer, as alſo a large frame barn and hayhouſe cellared underneath, with good ſtables, &c. The whole in tolerable good repair.

As it is preſumed that no perſon would purchaſe without viewing, particular deſcription is unneceſſary. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may, by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, have every neceſſary Information. JOHN GARRETT.

January 4, 1785. §

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on by the middle of the Third Month next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, whereon Joſhua Sharpleſs now dwells, in Birmingham townſhip, Cheſter county, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, and 9 from Wilmington, lying on the road from ſaid borough to the Great Valley, one mile and an half from Concord Meeting-houſe, containing 175 acres, 40 thereof well timbered, 10 or 12 acres of meadow, part of which is and may be watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a good bearing Orchard of excellent fruit, the fields convenient, with ſufficiency of water in moſt of them. There is on ſaid premiſes, a good ſtone Dwelling-houſe, with a log kitchen and lodging room adjoining, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe near the door, a log barn, ſtables, cow-houſe, granary, &c. The whole of ſaid premiſes in good tenantable repair.

One third of the purchaſe-money will be expected down, the remainder may be paid in yearly payments without intereſt. For further particulars apply to MICAJAH SPEAKMAN, near Concord Meeting-houſe. † *Firſt month 5th*, 1785.

NUMBER II.

CONTINUATION of REMARKS on the Pamphlet, entituled "*Conſiderations on the preſent Teſt-Law.*"

"CURSED is he, of whom all men ſpeak well."---Why really, at firſt view, this appears a hard caſe. But perhaps, if we "bolt the matter to the bran," we ſhall find it well founded. For he who trims his bark to ſail with every wind that blows, muſt ſo certainly deviate at times from the right track to happineſs, as to bring that curſe on his head, which he vainly wiſhes to ſhun. Now, as I mean to ſteer one ſteady courſe, I preſume I ſhall avoid the evil of univerſal applauſe, for I conclude ſome of my readers are already diſpleaſed with my animadverſions; but let them ſlander as they pleaſe, I mean to adhere to my purpoſe, and annalize the works of this mighty oppoſer of the teſt-law, whoſe *caput mortuum* ſhall ſpread abroad as the very dregs or fæces of monarchy, whilſt his ſalt ſhall be ſcattered to the four corners of the ſtate. To ſpeak in plain Engliſh, I mean to purſue him through all his windings, until the futility of his arguments ſhall be diſplayed as plain to every man as they are to me.

I left him in my laſt paper, at his 5th page, labouring to prove that 6 and 6 made 72, or, in other words, that there was more wiſdom in a Jury than in a Houſe of Aſſembly. He next attempts to palliate the conduct of the non-jurors, on account of the ſituation of many of them within the Britiſh lines. As to thoſe who remained in the city of Philadelphia, his arguments will not ſo fully apply as he may imagine. It is well known *they* had it in their power to take the oath in time. Did we not leave one of our magiſtrates in the city for that very purpoſe? It is true the enemy clapt him in the provoſt; but this did not hinder ſome of the ſtaunch friends to our cauſe from going into the goal, and purging themſelves from every drop of royalty, nobly defying fate and the conſequences of a diſcovery. For what was there ſo dreadful in a detection, as to deter good ſubjects from doing their duty? They could only have been continued in priſon with their magiſtrate, and the chains of liberty muſt have reſted on them with all that placid compoſure becoming men of ſuch true patriotic zeal. What was there in impriſonment, ſtripes, want of food and loſs of property, when compared with the heart-reviving comfortable bolus of a well wafered oath. But the daſtardly ſouls of thouſands ſhrunk from the danger, and flinched in the hour of trial. Shall theſe men now ſtep forward and claim a ſhare in the ſpoil? does not every true lover of the conſtitution ſpurn at the thought? eſpecially when he reflects how indulgent we were to their beſieged ſituation, by granting a further time for qualifying themſelves to become free citizens, even after the Britiſh army had abandoned them. But our author, with his uſual art, inſinuates that the oath was ſo conſtructed, as to prohibit every conſcientious man from taking it. Which is, in other words, charging the Aſſembly with duplicity, and purpoſely framing the oath ſo as to prevent its being taken. Let us examine the words-----he is to ſwear as follows, "I never have, ſince the declaration of independence, directly or indirectly, aided, aſſiſted, abetted, or in any wiſe countenanced the King of Great-Britain, his generals, fleets or armies, or their adherents, in their claims upon the United States; and that I have, ever ſince the declaration of the independence thereof, demeaned myſelf as a faithful citizen and ſubject of this or ſome one of the United States; and that I will at all times maintain and ſupport the freedom, ſovereignty and independence thereof." If I comprehend fully the meaning of this writer, he would inſiſt that any man who unfortunately fell within the Britiſh lines, and wrought for the army to keep his family from ſtarving, or who delivered up a blanket or a part of his houſe to accommodate a ſoldier or an officer, that truly this man "*aided, aſſiſted, abetted* and *countenanced*" them.----As if a man could not lend a blanket, make a pair of ſhoes or a coat for a ſoldier, or cut a few ſticks of wood for an officer, with the moſt evil and malicious intent----for he might have infected his blanket with the itch, in order to have kept the fellow ſcratching when he ſhould have been fighting---- he might have left ſuch nobs in his ſhoes, as to bliſter the ſoldier's feet on a march, or pinch'd his clothes ſo tight, as to hamper his manœuvres in action---and put gunpowder enough in the wood he cut, to have blown the General and all his officers to the ---------- other end of the room. But ſetting aſide all this (for every man is not alike expert in deviſing the beſt ſtratagems in war) what has a quiet peaceable ſubject to do with the conſtruction of an oath? If his rulers and governors, who you know are to be men "*moſt noted for wiſdom and virtue,*" I ſay, if theſe *wiſe and good men* direct him to ſwear, and prepare the oath ready cut and dry to his hands, why need he to try it by his conſcience. The Aſſembly certainly never intended to conſult conſciences when they made it---there's the oath---do you take it! and leave the reſt to them. Do you imagine they would have manufactured ſuch an oath as this, if they expected you were to pay any regard to what it declared? Why they knew very well that ſome of the beſt whigs in the ſtate had ſworn allegiance to King George, and abjured the Congreſs. But ſurely you will not ſay the Aſſembly believed, that the taking this oath to the King contradicted the teſt they were afterwards called on by the ſtate to take, ſwearing that "ever ſince the declaration of independence, they had demeaned themſelves as faithful citizens and ſubjects of the United States." Depend upon it, this was no overſight in the Aſſembly, for the law in queſtion, paſſed the 5th of December, 1778, expreſly provides for ſuch caſes------a man may have "demeaned himſelf" ſo unlike a good ſubject, even after having taken an oath to the ſtate, as to ſwear allegiance to the King and renounce the Congreſs, and yet this man may legally ſwear that he *hath never* either countenanced or abetted, directly or indirectly, the King of Great Britain, or his Generals ----nay, the Aſſembly expreſly call on him to do it.----What ſays the law?------"Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon or perſons, who having taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to this ſtate before the firſt day of June laſt, and have ſince taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, ſhall be in like manner excluded from and incapable of electing or being elected into, or of holding any office or place of truſt under this government, UNTIL they ſhall take the oath herein preſcribed."-------Thus, you ſee thoſe pretended qualms of conſcience, which ſo peſter the non-jurors, have no true foundation. The law allows the moſt extenſive conſtruction of the words. A man may have ſworn allegiance to the King in the moſt ſolemn manner, and renounced the Congreſs, and yet you ſee the Aſſembly allow him to ſwear that he had not done any ſuch thing-----I mean that he had not *miſdemeaned* himſelf. You are not always to look at *words*, to find out their meaning. You are to conſider the intention of thoſe who penned them. Take but the oath in the ſenſe I have been contending for, and it would have been one of the ſmootheſt and ſofteſt pills in the world to have got down. As to the latter part of the oath, where the party is to ſwear that he will at all times maintain and ſupport the freedom, and ſovereignty, and independence thereof, we are charged with an infraction of the rights of conſcience towards certain ſects of Chriſtians, who do not bear arms. We call on them, it is ſaid, to ſwear they will "maintain and ſupport," &c.---that is, ſay they---*to fight and pay too.*--- I grant we meant it ſo, and if theſe peacemongers had taken the oath under pretence of underſtanding it any other way, we ſhould have deſpiſed them for their hypocriſy.

It is high time to ſpeak out.---If they will not fight for their liberty and property, I aſk, what buſineſs have they amongſt us? Our conſtitution indeed ſpeaks of conſcience, and protection and toleration; but as Queen Beſs ſaid to one of her refractory Biſhops, ſwearing an oath----"I'll unfrock you----*I that made you, can unmake you.*" Therefore, as I hinted in my laſt number, the non-jurors may find more ſafety in ſilence. So let us hear no more of conſcience. I do not find that in New-England they admit them into government more freely than they did a hundred years ago. Our opponents may urge, if they pleaſe, that our want of toleration will change the ſentiments of all Europe concerning the ſincerity of our former high profeſſions; but *they* are not likely to trouble their heads about our individual ſtates; we are to ſuppoſe that they will confine their obſervations ſolely to the *doings* of *Congreſs*. Such *doings* as *ours* were never heard of on the other ſide the Atlantic. Let theſe non-jurors migrate to New-Jerſey, the Delaware ſtate, Georgia or South-Carolina, where I ſuppoſe they would be willing enough to receive them. Thus, if they are but permitted to remain on any part of the continent, foreign powers will not ſo eaſily diſcover any impropriety in our conduct; for *they* only know us as the United States, and many of them cannot decide whether the river Delaware runs in Virginia, New-Hampſhire or Pennſylvania; and even if they ſhould happen to obtain ſome imperfect rumour of a want of true liberty in ſome of the ſtates, it will be ſo ſhuffled about with a little good management, that the whole Thirteen will come in for a ſhare. Indeed, *we* have very little to fear on this ſcore, for the *ancient* character of Pennſylvania ſtands ſo high upon record for moderation and univerſal toleration, that the report will hardly gain ground to our prejudice; neither need we have recourſe to this piece of fineſſe or borrowed plumes, if the non-jurors will but quietly ſubmit to their preſent diſqualifications.

But to quit this hateful ſubject, let us return to our author, who, with all the adroitneſs of a Jack Tar, whips up a mighty pretty ſimile of a ſinking ſhip, when one half the crew refuſing to work at the pumps, we are made to declare, that, though they repent of their folly, we will not allow them afterwards to ſtrike a ſingle ſtroke. Now I preſume the ſimile will operate quite the other way. Theſe teſty ſeamen, I aſk his pardon, perhaps I ſhould term them *non*-teſty ſeamen, may refuſe their aſſiſtance to pump in the beginning of the voyage, ſolely from a hope that we ſhould put back into port and not endanger our lives; but if, by our ſuperior exertions, we ſhould keep on our way, and *force them* to the pumps, do you think, if we concluded to run away with the ſhip, that we would let them in for a ſhare of the property?---no, certainly!---win it, and wear it---let the rogues pump, but *we* will divide the booty.

In a canting tone we are next told, that "it is very eaſy to conceive what muſt be the ſentiments of the nonjurors, by aſking ourſelves what our feelings would be in their ſituation." This is a caſe, my good friend, which will not bear reverſing. Can you or any man ſuppoſe that the feelings of a good whig and the feelings of a nonjuror have any degree of ſimilarity? Not the leaſt reſemblance I aſſure you. Why a whig would have too much ſpirit to bear with ſuch a difference of ſituation. What was it that firſt rouſed us to oppoſe the power of England? Was it not becauſe the Parliament attempted to tax us without our being repreſented? Were the whigs in the condition which the nonjurors tamely ſubmit to, our ſpirits would ſupercede all laws, and we would riſque another revolution to obtain equal freedom. Our being no more than two fifths of the people would be no diſcouragement; but theſe men are void of thoſe noble feelings, and therefore we ſhall treat them as ſlaves. Our author informs us, "the power of the ſtate will not divide ſo as to gratify us all, and that moſt of us will probably never riſe beyond the ſurface of private life." One would imagine he was very ignorant of the hiſtory or nature of man. Did he never hear of a lottery? and does he not know how very ſmall a proportion the valuable prizes bear to the blanks, and did he ever hear of a man's giving away his ticket as not worth keeping?---Let us apply.--- Government is the lottery, the whigs have tickets at free coſt, whilſt the nonjurors, though they have no tickets in the lottery, are to raiſe the money which is to pay off great part of the prizes. Now ſhould we not be the maddeſt fools in the world, if we conſented to let theſe fellows draw ticket and ticket about with us? We know well enough, without our author's information, that we cannot all get prizes---but we alſo know, that we ſhall ſtand leſs chance, if the nonjurors are permitted to draw with us. We have obtained the aſcendancy by means of their folly or timidity, or whatever name you pleaſe to give it, and we are determined to keep it. We value not the character of the ſtate a ſingle groat, if we muſt be plain with you. The whole world are governed by intereſt, and why ſhould an American republic ſtand a gazing ſtock for all Europe.

Should I true liberty for once define,
'Tis when another's will ſubmits to mine.

But behold a moſt formidable hoſt of hobgoblins conjured up, to terrify us into a repeal. The admiſſion of foreigners to a right of voting after two years reſidence, is to "introduce Britiſh officers who have deſolated our plains, and Britiſh farmers who have paid them for it." They are to pour in upon us like a torrent, and, big with their ideas of Britiſh government, are to ſap and ſubvert our glorious republic, unleſs we counter-ballance them by calling to our aid the votes of the non-jurors, who, by long habits of friendſhip and a recollection of former mutual good offices, will unite with us, and forget the wrongs they have ſuffered. All this is mighty pretty; but you are not to imagine that we mean this univerſal toleration is long to remain. A man may keep open houſe for a time to all the world merely to carry an election, but no one expects this to continue when the election is ended. Even in England, that ſink of corruption, they cloſe the pole and the pitcher at the ſame time. We are not ignorant of our own danger, and are very ſenſible that by thus keeping the nonjurors deprived of the common rights of men, that we are preparing them to join even with the Grand Turk againſt us, if he ſhould pay us a viſit; but there is no reſtoring them to their liberty, without leſſening our own chance for power and places.

I am ſorry to find that I have as yet proceeded no further than the eighth page; but the enemy has caſt up ſo many entrenchments, and eſtabliſhed ſuch formidable redoubts, which a wary General ought never to leave behind, that my advances have been much ſlower than I expected: Yet I have very little doubt of reducing him to unconditional ſubmiſſion, and then I will impoſe *ſuch a teſt* on him, as never was heard of-------- but in Pennſylvania.

ARGOS.

To the FREEMEN of PENNSYLVANIA.

OBSERVING in the Pennſylvania Gazette, of the 22d inſtant, that a motion was made in the Houſe of Aſſembly by General Wayne, and ſeconded by Col. Henry Miller, to the following effect, that as the legiſlature of Pennſylvania was about impoſing a tax on all eſtates, real and perſonal, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the intereſt on public ſecurities, and to render the impoſition of the ſaid tax exactly agreeable to the 8th and 17th ſections of the conſtitution, a reviſion of the teſt laws ought to take place, in order that a great proportion of the inhabitants, who are diſfranchized by virtue of thoſe acts, may be admitted to the privileges of citizens; this motion, however *liberal* and *dignified*, was rejected by a large majority of the members.

To name or characterize the objecting members may not be neceſſary here, as they may be readily known by recurring to the ſaid paper, or general information. The object of the preſent eſſay is, to enquire whether the teſt laws, as they now ſtand, are conſiſtent with the conſtitution of the ſtate, and whether the members of the Houſe, by virtue of their oaths, were authorized to act in the manner they have done on the occaſion.

The conſtitution, as eſtabliſhed, appears, we are told, to be "clear in its principles, accurate in its form, and conſiſtent in its ſeveral parts;" that it is intended as the *bulwark* of equal liberty, by a diſtribution of impartial juſtice; and declares, that "all government ought to be inſtituted and ſupported for the ſecurity and protection of the community at large, and to enable the individuals who compoſe it to enjoy their natural rights, and the other bleſſings which the author of exiſtence has beſtowed on man, without partiality for or prejudice againſt any particular *claſs* or denomination of men whatever;" that "all men are born *equally free* and *independent*, and have certain natural *inherent and unalienable rights*, among which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety;" and "that every member of ſociety hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto; but *no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent*, or that of his legal repreſentatives;" and "that every freeman, of the full age of twenty-one years, having reſided in this ſtate for the ſpace of one whole year next before the day of election for Repreſentatives, and *paid public taxes* during that time, ſhall enjoy the right of an elector."

As the oath which every member of Aſſembly muſt take, before he can proceed to buſineſs, is a part of the conſtitution, and to which he is ſworn ſolemnly to adhere, it will be neceſſary to give the form, that the public may be the better able to determine how ſtrictly it has been kept by the members reſpectively.

"I ------ ------ do ſwear (or affirm) that as a member of this Aſſembly, I will not propoſe or aſſent to any bill, vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the people, nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to *leſſen or abridge* their rights and privileges, as declared in the *conſtitution* of this ſtate, but will in all things conduct myſelf as a faithful honeſt Repreſentative and guardian of the people, according to the beſt of my judgment and abilities." Each member alſo ſubſcribing that "he believes in one *God*, the creator and governor of the univerſe, the rewarder of the good, and puniſher of the wicked."

Now from the foregoing authorities, all the inhabitants of the ſtate have certain, defined, *unalienable rights* and privileges, of which no power on earth (without the exerciſe of tyranny) can deprive them.---But on examination it will be found, that within two years after the ratification of the conſtitution by the Aſſembly, that very body (who are ſworn guardians of the peoples rights) were the firſt to trample on them.---That a few men, having made themſelves free by virtue of taking the teſt, ſhould undertake to paſs laws for the excluſion of two thirds of the inhabitants of the ſtate, diſcriminating the people into claſſes, and impoſing taxes, and (during part of the late war) double taxes, on them, unrepreſented---in ſhort, that above 40 000 inhabitants, who by birth and inheritance, as well as by compact, were free, who bore the fatigues of the day in improving the country, who ſtemmed the torrent of proprietary corruption, and from whom the greateſt part of the money which Pennſylvania produced towards her quota for carrying on the continental war had ariſen, ſhould be thus excluded the common rights of mankind, and marked out by them as aliens and ſlaves forever, is a ſpecies of tyranny unknown in the annals of any civilized country before.

What are we to think of a government, where one third of the inhabitants are to riſe on the ruins of the remaining part of its ſubjects! Will poſterity believe this is the land which appealed to arms in vindication of her rights? If the nonjurors, who are *unrepreſented*, are to have the labour and induſtry of years taken from them by taxes, and to groan under a ſyſtem of rapine unredreſſed, ſurely the principles of the late glorious revolution, and the mode of obtaining it, are certainly wrong---if acknowledged to be wrong, the continuation of the teſt-laws is alſo wrong; for it is impoſſible that two wrongs can make a thing right. Taxation and repreſentation are reciprocal. The exerciſe of one without the other is the deſtruction of both, and the land that admits it cannot long be a free country. Since it is proved that men who are taxed ought to be repreſented, let us enquire what kind of men thoſe are, that prevent it. Are they *friends* to the conſtitution of Pennſylvania? Are they *friends* to diſtributive juſtice? Are they *friends* to the principles which made America free? Are they *friends* to either honor or honeſty? If the affirmative cannot be placed to all thoſe queſtions, certainly they are not the men to whom the guardianſhip of the ſacred rights of freemen ought to be entruſted.

The man who robs me on the highway, takes from me only that which fortune accidentally has put in his power; but the man (whether in a private or legiſlative capacity) who, in violation of his oath, deliberately deprives me of my rights and liberty, as well as my property, not only acts contrary to the generous *thief*, but to the crime of robbery adds that of PERJURY.

The oath of allegiance under the teſt-laws has been ſtrangely perverted. The multitude of ſpotted characters who lay claim to the privileges of freedom by virtue of it---the numbers of people who are poſſeſſed of certificates by purchaſing of them in continental money, without taking the oath---the thouſands who have taken it to friend as well as foe, and are ready to repeat the game as often as occaſion or intereſt may require---and the proſtituted manner in which many of thoſe who are ſworn to be the guardians of the peoples rights have acted, make it an object of reproach, rather than a ſecurity to government. The only uſe to which it can be applied is to countenance a certain deſcription of perſons to rotate from one public office to another, and enable them to live rapaciouſly on the ſpoils torn from their innocent neighbours.

The Council of Cenſors, in their inveſtigation of the proceedings of the General Aſſembly, declare that they "find various and multiplied inſtances of departure from the frame of government," and although (from factious and intereſted views in the major part of that honorable body) they have not expreſſed their diſapprobation in particular of the teſt-laws, and the odious manner in which tens of thouſands of men are taxed unrepreſented, nevertheleſs they have had ſufficient cauſe to unite them in their general cenſure. On an impartial view of the whole, the teſt-laws will be found to be an *engine* of deſpotiſm, contrary to the *conſtitution*, and *ſubverſive* of the liberties of the good people of Pennſylvania.

CATO.

December 24, 1784.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

AFTER thanking you for the late pamphlet publiſhed on the ſubject of the teſt-law, in which there are many excellent obſervations, I am ſorry to be obliged to take notice of the only argument our author has omitted, in recommending the repeal of that wicked and dangerous law. It is well known, that the Quakers and Menoniſts were formerly ſome of the beſt farmers in Pennſylvania. Theſe people, from having their cattle, horſes, farming utenſils, &c. ſo often taken from them for taxes, have ſenſibly declined as farmers. Many of them have ſold their farms, and gone to other ſtates; whilſt others of them do not raiſe twenty buſhels of grain, where they once raiſed an hundred. To this we may aſcribe the great decay of the exports from our city, which, in the articles of wheat and flour alone, do not amount to more than one-third of what they were the year before the war. Thus we ſee how materially the agriculture and commerce of the ſtate are affected by the teſt-law. Repeal that law, and theſe people will pay their taxes without ſubmitting to being diſtrained. But, if they act with the ſpirit which our conſtitution inſpires and warrants, they will be fools and ſlaves with their own conſent, if ever they pay another tax, until they are admitted to the privileges of electors, which are ſacreligiouſly detained from them by a -------- Aſſembly.

SHIP MONEY.

NEW-YORK, *January* 5.

By accounts from Baltimore, we are informed, that the Legiſlature of Maryland have appointed the Rev. Dr. Smith, Preſident of Waſhington College, to embark for London, and apply for conſecration to perform the ſacred functions of Biſhop of that ſtate. Several other conſecrations are applying for to the bench of Biſhops, and it is imagined that moſt of the ſtates will be accommodated with epiſcopal eſtabliſhments. It is certain, there will be a Biſhop conſecrated and ſent out in the ſpring to Nova-Scotia.

Jan. 6. A ſloop from Egg-Harbour, belonging to Mr. Cauſſe, after being twenty days out, was drove on ſhore near Beaufort, North-Carolina; the crew ſaved: She was bound to Hiſpaniola.

Jan. 7. The Vermonteers ſeem much elated at the idea of their being admitted into the confederation of the United States; and indeed they have reaſon for exultation, ſince they will participate in the advantages, and have borne but a ſmall part of the expences attending the late revolution. Their Delegates will attend a meeting of Congreſs in this city on the 11th inſtant, and preſent their credentials, but whether they will be ſuffered to take their ſeats, we cannot inform.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 12.

The following Petition is ſubmitted to the conſideration of the non-jurors, in order to be preſented to the Aſſembly at their next meeting; and they are requeſted in every part of the ſtate to take copies from this paper, ſign them, and ſend them down to the city, either by ſome of their own members, or forward them to ſome of their friends in the city.

To the Honorable the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the State of Pennſylvania.

The Petition of ſundry Perſons, who are aggrieved by the ſeveral Laws of this State,

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners are reſidents and inhabitants of the ſtate. That having for ſeveral years been deprived of their natural rights, for a reſtoration of which application hath been repeatedly made to ſeveral of the Aſſemblies of this ſtate, but without effect, and feeling ourſelves ſunk beneath the level of freemen, we beg leave to approach your hon. Houſe, to claim thoſe rights which we derive from the conſtitution, and which nothing leſs than actual baniſhment from the ſtate can diveſt us of:—For the conſtitution, which is the undeviating rule for legiſlators to walk by, we conceive, does not allow of any man's being enſlaved in the ſtate of Pennſylvania. For the clearer ſupport of our claim, we ſubjoin ſuch extracts as apply to our caſe.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

Sect. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and *unalienable* rights.

Sect. 7. That all elections ought to be free, and that all freemen, having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with and attachment to the community, have a right to elect officers, or to be elected into office.

Sect. 8. That *every member of ſociety* hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expence of that protection, and yield his perſonal ſervice when neceſſary, or an equivalent thereto. But no part of a man's property can be juſtly taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his conſent, or that of his *legal repreſentatives*. Nor can any man who is conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of bearing arms be juſtly compelled thereto, if he will pay ſuch equivalent. *Nor are the people bound by any laws, but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to, for their common good.*

Sect. 15. That the people have a right to aſſemble together, to conſult for their common good, and to inſtruct their repreſentatives, and to apply to the legiſlature for redreſs of grievances, by addreſs, petition or remonſtrance.

FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

Sect. 6. *Every freeman*, of the full age of 21 years, having reſided in this ſtate for the ſpace of one whole year next before the day of election for repreſentatives, and paid public taxes during that time, *ſhall enjoy the* right of an elector.

Sect. 9. After deſcribing the powers and privileges of the General Aſſembly, it is declared, "they ſhall have all the other powers neceſſary for the legiſlature of a free ſtate or commonwealth; *but they ſhall have no power to add to, alter, aboliſh or infringe any part of this conſtitution.*"

Sect. 10. The oath or affirmation required of the members, before they proceed to buſineſs, is as follows:—"I, ——, do ſwear, or affirm, that as a member of this Aſſembly I will not propoſe or aſſent to any bill, vote or reſolution, which ſhall appear to me injurious to the people, *nor do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared in the conſtitution of this ſtate.*"

Sect. 46. The Declaration of Rights is hereby declared to be part of the Conſtitution, *and ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever.*

Your petitioners, thus ſupported by the conſtitution, think it a duty they owe to themſelves and to poſterity, to claim the rights of freemen—to themſelves, as invaluable bleſſings, to which they have an "inherent and *unalienable* right"—and to poſterity, leſt a precedent be eſtabliſhed, by which future generations may be enſlaved, in a country whoſe conſtitution declares them to be free born.

To ſum up our claim ——

By the 1ſt Section of the Bill of Rights, our rights are *unalienable.*

By the 7th, we have a clear and juſt right to elect and be elected.

By the 8th, we are not bound by any laws, but ſuch as we have aſſented to, by ourſelves or repreſentatives.

By the 15th, we have a right to aſſemble together, to apply to the legiſlature for the redreſs of grievances, by addreſs, petition or remonſtrance.

By the 6th Section of the Frame of Government, our right of electing is confirmed.

By the 9th, we are protected in all our rights, by a declaration that the Aſſembly ſhall have no power to alter, aboliſh or infringe any part of the conſtitution.

By the 10th, we are likewiſe protected by the oath or affirmation required to be taken by every Aſſemblyman, that he will not do or conſent to any act or thing whatever, that ſhall have a tendency to leſſen or abridge our rights, as declared in the conſtitution, which, ſays the 46th ſection, "ought never to be violated on any pretence whatever."

Your petitioners therefore pray your hon. Houſe (the war being over, and all ſuggeſtions of ſtate neceſſity having ceaſed) that their grievances may be redreſſed, and that they may be no longer deprived of the power of exerciſing their rights of citizenſhip, by the operation of laws framed in direct contradiction to the conſtitution.

N. B. As ſome ſcrupulous perſons in many ſocieties may object to ſigning the petition, on account of the 8th ſection, which may declare more than ſome can agree to reſpecting voluntary equivalents for perſonal ſervice, this clauſe may be left out when copied, except the laſt words —"*Nor are the people bound by any laws, but ſuch as they have in like manner aſſented to, for their common good.*"

The Aſſembly meet in the beginning of February.

On Friday, the 7th inſtant, at a meeting of the *American Philoſophical Society*, for their annual election of officers, the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

Doctor Benjamin Franklin, Preſident.

Rev. Dr. John Ewing, Rev. Dr. William White, and Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; Vice-Preſidents.

Jared Ingerſoll, Jonathan B. Smith, and Joſeph Reed, Eſquires, and Rev. Mr. Robert Blackwell, Counſellors.

Dr. James Hutchinſon, Dr. Thomas Bond, Mr. Robert Patterſon, and Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, Secretaries.

Ebenezer Hazard, Eſq; Dr. Samuel Duffield, and General Lewis Nichola, Curators.

Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Treaſurer.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character in Virginia, to his friend in this city, dated Waſhington, Dec. 10, 1784.

"Our diſpute with the Cherokees is likely to be accommodated, as they offer to make reſtitution for the robberies on the Kentuckey Path, and to give up the murderers, or to expel them.

"Some late accounts from the Natches affirm that the diſpoſition of the Spaniards is much changed: That they wiſh to have the boundary of Florida aſcertained and run, and to commence a friendly intercourſe with the Americans."

On Tueſday the 4th inſt. the merchants of the French nation reſiding in this city aſſembled in the houſe of the Conſul General, for the purpoſe of electing a ſecond Deputy, in the place of M. P. D. Robert, whoſe time was out. At the opening of the ballot by the Chancellor, it appeared that M. Boullanger had 11 votes out of 12. Thus his election may be called unanimous, as he could not vote for himſelf according to the ordinances of France. M. Terraſſon continues to act in the capacity of the firſt Deputy of the national body.

The Conſul General informed the Aſſembly of ſeveral occurrences relating to their trade, and alſo that M. Simon had been appointed to the office of Chancellor of the Conſulate.

On Thurſday laſt, as ſome boys were ſkaiting on the Delaware, two of them unfortunately broke in and were drowned; their bodies are not yet found.

*** The MERCHANTS of this City are requeſted to meet at the CITY TAVERN, on FRIDAY, the 14th Inſtant, at Five o'Clock in the Evening, to chooſe a COMMERCIAL COMMITTEE for the enſuing Year; and at the ſame Time to take into Conſideration the Eſtabliſhment of a CHAMBER of COMMERCE, and other Matters of Importance, which are then to be propoſed. To proceed to Buſineſs exactly at Half after Five o'Clock.

A Courſe of Lectures on Electricity,

WILL be delivered by the ſubſcriber, at the UNIVERSITY, on the evenings of Tueſday and Thurſday, the 18th and 20th inſtant, which will be repeated, for a few weeks, on the ſame evenings in each week reſpectively. And for the ſake of ſuch as cannot conveniently attend at the above times, a Lecture will alſo be given every Saturday evening.

The preſent improved ſtate of Electricity will enable the ſubſcriber to exhibit a number of new and intereſting experiments, never yet exhibited at any public lecture in this city.

Tickets of admittance to be had of the ſubſcriber, at the Univerſity. For the Courſe 7/6; For a ſingle Lecture 3/9.

The lecture will begin each evening preciſely at 7 o'clock.

Philad. Jan. 12, 1785. ¶ R. PATTERSON.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

A NARRATIVE

Of the Captivity and Sufferings of BENJAMIN GILBERT and his Family,

WHO were ſurpriſed, by the Indians and taken from their farms on the frontiers of Pennſylvania, in the ſpring 1780; giving an account of the many hardſhips they underwent, the death of Benjamin Gilbert, and the ſafe arrival of the remainder of the family among their relations and friends in Byberry townſhip, near Philadelphia, in the fall of 1782.

The captive family, in ſavage bonds,
Trace thro' each rugged way and trackleſs wild,
Thro' famine, toils unknown, and hoſtile wounds,
The tender mother and her infant child.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOST Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 150 acres, ſituate in Eaſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and within one mile of the ſign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaſter road, convenient to mills and places of worſhip, and adjoining Radnor Church lands; 50 acres of which are choice woodland, well timbered, 25 acres are excellent watered meadow, and the remainder the beſt of plough-land, in good order, and equal in quality to any land in the county for winter and ſummer grain, and paſture; on which are erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, near two ſtories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a ſtone kitchen adjoining, a large frame barn, and a ſtone ſhed for cattle, 52 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 20 feet high, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, one ſtory high, over an excellent ſpring of water, and an orchard of 300 engrafted apple trees of choice fruit, Engliſh Duke and red cherry trees and black plumb trees. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to Peter Thomſon, in Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, living at Reading furnace, in Cheſter county.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

FOUND upon the poſt road from Wilmington to Cheſter, between the 26 and 27 mile-ſtones, an old china faced SILVER WATCH, with a ſteel chain. The owner, upon proving his property and paying the coſt of this advertiſement, may have it, by applying to the Printers. Jan. 8, 1785. ¶

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 14th of November laſt, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture, at Point-no-point, a bright bay HORSE COLT, about two years and an half old, was hurt on his near ſhoulder. Whoever takes up ſaid colt and brings him to the owner, in Philadelphia, in Apple Tree-Alley, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Alſo came at the ſame time to the ſubſcriber's place, a roan HORSE, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 12, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Mathematical and Philoſophical Correſpondence.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

I OBSERVE in your laſt paper, Propoſals for a weekly publication of mathematical and philoſophical queſtions.

If queſtions in common arithmetic ſhould fall within your plan, I would propoſe the following:

QUESTION I. (A prize of Sheridan's Rhetorical Grammar.)

A. ſold to *B.* a houſe and lot, for a certain ſum; of which one third was to be paid down, and of the remainder, one fourth in four months, one fifth in five months after, and the reſt in ſix months after that. But the parties afterwards agree, that one half of the purchaſe-money be paid down, and the remaining half in twelve months. The queſtion is, *Which of the parties gained by this ſecond agreement, and how much* per centum, *computing the uſe of money at* ſix per cent. per annum, *ſimple intereſt?* MERCATOR.

January 8, 1785.

ANY Perſon of good Character, qualified to officiate as CLERK, agreeably to the Rites of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will find Encouragement, by applying to WILLIAM POLLARD, or WOODDROP SIMS.

Philad. Jan. 12.

THE inhabitants of this city are hereby requeſted, when any PUBLIC PUMPS are out of repair, to apply to the following perſons, viz. From the north ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet to the ſouth ſide of Vine-ſtreet, to MICHAEL FOX, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite John Morris, Eſq; and from the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the north ſide of South-ſtreet, to THOMAS DIXEY, in South-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet.

By Order of the Board of Wardens,
GEORGE HONEY, Clerk.

IMPORTED in the laſt veſſels from London, and now on SALE, at

Thomas Billington's Clothes Store,

In Front-ſtreet, three doors below Cheſnut-ſtreet,

A ſeaſonable Aſſortment of *Dry Goods,*

Conſiſting of-------

SUPERFINE, ſecond and foreſt cloths, caſſimers, caſamets and ſaggathies, rattinets, ſhalloons, cottons, fuſtians, jeans, plain and printed, ſattinet and ribbed delures, corderoys, velverets and velveteens, fine buff India dimity, corded dimities, buff and white muſlinets; alſo beſt ſuperfine coats lapelled, with ſolid gilt, plated, or covered buttons, ſingle breaſted ditto, ſuperfine foreſt ditto, inferior ditto, jean, jeanet and fuſtian ditto, ſilk, jean, fuſtain and printed cotton coatees, rich ſilk jackets, gold laced or plain, gold and ſilver tiſſue ditto, gold and ſilver imperial ditto, buff and white corded dimity ditto, Marſeilles ditto, jean, fuſtian, and a variety of fancy ſtriped and figured ditto, a great variety of elegant ſilk jacket patterns of a new conſtruction, corderoy breeches, lined, and covered buttons, at 18s. 9d. a pair.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of ſhips and others, may be ſupplied with the above articles on the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

LAND to be SOLD,

OR RENTED on LEASES for ſeven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks and Lancaſter counties, about 40 miles weſtward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent watered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres, with a good mill ſeat, will be given to a perſon who will build a good griſt and ſaw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is ſupplied with excellent ſprings of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and ſmall rafts down to Suſquehanna; with a large range for cattle and ſwine.

Alſo ſeveral Tracts of excellent LAND, on the weſt ſide of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be ſold or lett, on very eaſy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his ſtore, in Bethel townſhip, on the great road from Reading to ſaid Liken's Valley and Shamokin, or the ſubſcriber, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Jan. 10, 1785. § DANIEL WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the old York road, containing 70 acres, well watered with never failing ſprings running through the whole, a large bearing orchard of moſt kinds of fruit, good meadows, and wood ſufficient for the place, a convenient dwelling-houſe, barn and other neceſſary buildings. The purchaſer may have ſome time allowed for part of the money, paying intereſt. For further particulars and terms of ſale, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. † JOHN THAW. Jan. 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-Houſe, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, a three-ſtory BRICK STORE, ſituate on Front and Water ſtreets, near the Drawbridge, containing in breadth on the ſaid ſtreets nineteen feet ſix inches, and in depth from ſtreet to ſtreet forty feet; bounded northward by Dennis Dougherty's, and ſouthward by Thomas Gilpin's eſtate; ſubject to a ground-rent of ſeventy four dollars and two thirds, per annum.

ALSO a two ſtory BRICK HOUSE, with ſeveral valuable back buildings, and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, and ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets. The lot contains in breadth on Walnut-ſtreet, ſixteen feet ſix inches, and in length or depth, one hundred and eight feet, bounded on the eaſt by ground late of John Raily, deceaſed; on the ſouth by ground now or late of John Care; on the weſt partly by a ſeven feet alley, extending into Fourth-ſtreet, of which it has the privilege, and partly by ground now or late of John Care; and north by Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of fourteen dollars per annum. Taken in execution as the property of John Henry Baſſe and Abraham Soyer, and to be ſold by THOMAS PROCTER, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

In the borough of Cheſter,

A VERY convenient Lot of GROUND, whereon are erected an elegant three ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone ſtable and ſhed, which is now under licence for keeping public houſe; there are likewiſe on ſaid lot, a very convenient tan-yard and a good garden, all which will be ſold reaſonable. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. SAMUEL JOHNSON. § Jan. 11, 1785.

THE ſubſcribers hereunto beg leave to inform the public, that they ſtill continue the buſineſs of cleaning Neceſſary Houſes, and the digging of new, and hope by their paſt conduct to merit the continuance of the public's favour. Any gentlemen deſirous of employing them will pleaſe to ſend notice to Dennis M'Ilwees, in Water-ſtreet, near Cheſnut-ſtreet, George Moore, tavern-keeper, in Strawberry-alley, Edward Ford, in Plumb-ſtreet, or the ſubſcribers, living near the Pennſylvania Farmer, at the New-market.

JOHN COWAN,
Jan. 10, 1785. ¶ DAVID SLACK.

To be SOLD at public Sale;

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th inſtant, at eleven o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

TWO LOTS, in Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, late the property of John Bolton, deceaſed, upon one of which are a ſmall dwelling-houſe, granary, meat-houſe, and ſome other improvements; the other is a graſs lot, adjoining ſaid town. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of ſale, by THOMAS M'CLUER, Executor.

Cheſter-Town, January 1, 1785. ‡

To be be SOLD at private Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen, Cheſter county,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 120 acres, lying or being in Octarara hundred, Cæcil county, Maryland, adjoining to Calivingo creek, lands of Elihu Hall, Andrew Dunbar and others. There are on ſaid land a good mill ſeat, and plenty of water for any kind of works, a log dwelling-houſe, out-houſes and barn, ſome meadow made, and more may be made by watering, a ſmall orchard of bearing trees, &c. Payments to the purchaſer will be made as eaſy as is moſtly done in like caſes. The whole of which may be further underſtood, by applying to

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ JOSIAH HAINES.

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 1, 1785.

AT a Meeting of the Directors this Day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock was declared for the laſt Half Year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their Repreſentatives, at any Time after the 10th Inſtant.

FOR SALE,

THE Schooner FORTUNE, Capt. ROUNDY, now lying in the Dock, on the lower ſide of Walnut-ſtreet Wharff, as ſhe this day came from ſea. She is a tight ſtrong veſſel, extremely well calculated for the tobacco trade. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Walnut-ſtreet, who have alſo for ſale, a quantity of Ruſſia Soap, moulded and dipped Candles in boxes, and Tallow in caſks, now landing from on board ſaid veſſel, together with a quantity of Cordage, and a general aſſortment of Dry Goods.

Philad. Jan. 3. § DONALDSON & COXE.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, 43 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road, containing 225 acres, about two thirds cleared, and the remainder conſiſts of as good timber as any in the ſettlement; whereon are a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, two and an half ſtories high, with a cellar under the whole, a pump of never-failing water at the door, with ſeveral good ſprings, a large log barn, and other out-houſes ſufficient to contain a large ſtock of cattle, between 25 and 30 acres of good meadow, the greateſt part watered by never-failing ſprings riſing on ſaid plantation, two large bearing orchards, one of which is grafted fruit, three kitchen gardens, one of which has been lately pailed; there is on one end of ſaid place a good log houſe, would ſuit for a tenant, with about ſeven acres of meadow adjoining to ſaid houſe, and is well ſituated for liming, as the ſtone is very handy. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Trediffrin townſhip, 23 miles from Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL and EDWARD GARRIGUES, merchants, in Philadelphia. § JOHN THOMAS.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, An Iriſh Servant Man, named THOMAS CALA, 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong made, dark eyes, black buſhy hair; he is active, and apt to tell lies to ſuit his purpoſe, is inclined to company, and loves ſtrong drink. Had on when he went away, an old yellowiſh coloured coat, which was turned, with white metal buttons, one white flannel waiſtcoat, trimmed with blue tape, old cloth breeches, of a lead colour, tied at the knees, blue yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with plain yellow buckles, and an old wool hat. It is ſuppoſed he will make for the Jerſies. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any public goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

Jan. 3, 1785. † DAVID DENNY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, about the 13th ult. a black HORSE, about 7 years old, 14 hands and an half high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on the near ſide of his back, ſome white on the near hind foot, and branded with the letters T R on the near ſhoulder, ſhod before, trots and canters. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by GRIFFITH MINSHALL.

Wilmington, Firſt Month 1, 1785. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, ſituate on both ſides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a ſufficient quantity of beſt watered meadow. The dwelling-houſe is an elegant well finiſhed ſtone building, on a high ſituation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the firſt floor, and five on the ſecond and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the houſe near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and ſtored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are alſo on the place, a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſpring-houſes, barn, ſtables, coach-houſe, ſmoke-houſe, &c. a valuable ſhad fiſhery, and an inexhauſtible quarrey of limeſtone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty ſhillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premiſes one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a ſmall expence of repair, will each let at the ſame rate, and are likely to increaſe in value; alſo a valuable ferry on the premiſes, with a good new ſtrong ferry-boat, ſcowroper, &c. the uſe of which is increaſing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are ſome of the moſt capital griſt-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman reſiding on it. For terms of ſale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Race-ſtreet. ctf. Jan. 1.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Blockley townſhip, five miles from Philadelphia, on the 18th ult. a bay HORSE, with a ſtar in his forehead, and a little white on one hind foot. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Jan. 1, 1785. ¶ NATHAN ROADS.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

THIRTY acres of MARSH MEADOW, in high order, and of the firſt quality (known by the name of *Penroſe's Iſland*) ſituate in Paſſyunk, between the Delaware and Schuylkill, four miles and an half ſouth of the city. For terms, apply to SHARP DELANY, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New Market, or to JONATHAN PENROSE, Eſq; in Front-ſtreet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS all the SCHOOLS which Mr. BROWN meant to annex to his Academy are now eſtabliſhed, the following extracts from the regulations of it are publiſhed for the information of parents, or guardians, who may incline to ſend their children to that Seminary for inſtruction, *viz.*

"The entrance-money for the Engliſh and Mathematical Schools, is Fifteen Shillings; and Thirty Shillings a quarter for tuition. For the French School, Fifteen Shillings entrance; and Forty Shillings a quarter for tuition.

"The Students of the French School may attend, one half of every day, in the Engliſh, or Mathematical Schools, without any additional expence.

"The entrance-money for the Drawing School *, is Six Dollars; the tuition, Eight Dollars a quarter. The price of tuition, in the Dancing School †, is the ſame as that of the Drawing School: But no entrance-money is required of thoſe who have been at a Dancing School.

"The hours appropriated to Dancing are, from eleven o'clock until one, for the young Ladies; and, for the young Gentlemen, from five until eight: They, therefore, do not interfere with the ſtated hours of ſtudy in the other Schools. Every Saturday, from four until eight, is devoted to practice for both claſſes."

THE ſubſcriber has, at a very conſiderable expence, completed the repairs of the Academy; and the ſtudents are accommodated with the moſt convenient rooms for the proſecution of their ſtudies. Young Ladies have ſeparate apartments, where proper tutors attend, alternately ‡, to inſtruct them in the Engliſh, and French languages, in Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, Drawing, and Dancing.

Were the parents of his pupils frequently to viſit the Schools, they would not only have an opportunity of examining, perſonally, into the nature and propriety of his inſtructions; but the ſtudents would be naturally delighted with the preſence, and approbation of their friends, which would, doubtleſs, inſpire them with a ſpirit of aſſiduity and emulation; and, in his opinion, have a happy tendency to their advancement.

ANDREW BROWN.

Academy, Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, Dec. 23, 1784.

* "*Drawing*," *ſays the Reverend Mr. Knox*, "*is a very convenient, as well as agreeable accompliſhment; and, when a genius for it evidently appears, no care ſhould be ſpared in its cultivation.*"

† *That celebrated, and ſenſible writer, alſo obſerves, that* "*Dancing contributes to health, and to growth. It gives the human form the power of diſplaying its natural beauty, and ſymmetry. It will ſtrengthen the limbs, and render them fit for their proper exertion. A ſkill in this art, independent of other advantages, is deſirable, as it enables young people to join in a diverſion, which, in decent company, is as innocent as it is pleaſing.*"

‡ "*The mind*," *ſays Doctor Fordyce, in his Dialogues on Education*, "*is to be relieved by diverſifying the ſubject as much as poſſible, and making one employment ſucceed as a diverſion to another. For, by thus unbracing the thoughts, you give the mind time to recover its tone, ſo that it will act again with freſh vigour.*"

CAME to the ſubſcriber's, in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, the firſt of October laſt, a bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, ſuppoſed to be three years old paſt, has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 1, 1785. § ROBERT MILLER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27, 1784.

Bank of Pennſylvania.

WHEREAS the Accounts of the late PENNSYLVANIA BANK are finally cloſed, ſettled and diſcharged, it is therefore requeſted that the gentlemen who entered into bond, and pledged their property for the tranſactions of ſaid Bank, will call on, or ſend to BENJAMIN FULLER, Caſhier, for their bonds.

Philadelphia, December 27, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all owners, who have lime-houſes and rubbiſh before their premiſes, to remove the ſame on or before the 12th day of January next; on neglect thereof, the law will be put in force againſt all delinquents.

By order of the Street Commiſſioners,

GEORGE HONEY, jun. Clerk.

TO BE SOLD cheap,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet townſhip, Cumberland county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, about 30 miles from Carliſle, containing 129 acres, ſituated near to a griſt and ſaw-mill, alſo to a lime-ſtone quarry. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, and a building which at a very ſmall expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine ſtream of water running through ſaid place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be ſold for ſpecie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final ſettlement of the Pennſylvania line, at the uſual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

To be rented on the 26th of next January,

THAT famous and well known tavern the BUNCH of GRAPES, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Market-ſtreets, conſiſting of a three ſtory brick houſe, 52 feet in front, and a yard of 196 feet deep, whereon are erected ſtables for 60 horſes, a kitchen, and other neceſſary and uſeful buildings. For terms apply to MICHAEL MORGAN O'BRIEN, in Pine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. tbc. 5 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, lying in Warrington and Warwick townſhips, Bucks county, containing 250 acres, with the uſual allowance, near one half cleared, the remainder well timbered, about 25 acres of meadow, a fine bearing orchard, a ſtone dwelling-houſe, three rooms below, and four on the ſecond floor, with a well before the door, a large ſtone barn, with ſtabling and cow-houſe, and other buildings convenient. This place is under excellent repair, it is pleaſantly ſituated, and convenient to meeting-houſes of ſeveral denominations. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Dec. 20. § ANDREW LONG.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of a ſervant GIRL, who has two years and an half to ſerve, underſtands all kind of houſe work. Enquire of the PRINTERS. §

A GREY GELDING.

WAS ſtolen or broke out of a ſtable in Philadelphia, in the night of the 27th of the ninth month (called September) laſt, a grey GELDING, 8 or 9 years old, about 14 hands and an half high, ſhort and round bodied, pretty ſharp hips, has a ſmall lump on the inſide of each fore leg below the knee, reſembling the ſplint, ſome ſaddle ſpots, an old ſcar, ſomething larger than a crown on his buttock, on or near what is called the ſtifle joint, about 4 or 5 inches from the root of the tail, ſhod before, paces and trots, carries pretty well, goes well under the ſaddle, in a chair or waggon, his breaſt lately chafed with the harneſs, frequently throws his head up and down when hard rode, is remarkable for getting looſe when hitched to a poſt or ſtake. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Four Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CHARLES MARSHALL, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, in Providence, Montgomery county. ISRAEL JACOBS.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, about nine miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres of land, whereof about half is cleared, with a good orchard, and about ſix acres of very good meadow, and more may be made, about 44 acres of good level plough-land, the reſt woodland, well timbered. There are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one a ſtone, the other part frame building, a ſtone barn, a ſtill-houſe, and mill-houſe for grinding apples, a well and a ſpring-houſe near the houſe. The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Germantown, oppoſite Mr. Welker's, inn-keeper.

Germantown, Dec. 21. † MATTHIAS ROOP.

Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, Dec. 23.

ALL perſons indebted to John Hetherington, of Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, by bill, bond, book debt or verbal bargain, are deſired to come and pay the ſame, or elſe they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired forthwith to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, and ſettle with

§ WILLIAM MARSH, Executor.

Reading, December 21, 1784.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the premiſes, on Saturday, the 15th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Meſſuage or Tenement, and two Tracts or Pieces of Land, ſituate, lying and being in Colebrookedale townſhip, in Berks county, contiguous to each other, adjoining lands of Thomas Potts, Joſeph Sims, John Richards and others, the one of them containing 50 acres or thereabouts, the other containing 98 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the eſtate of Michael Stoffel, alias Stofflet; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ PETER FILBERT, Sheriff.

CAME to the place whereon the ſubſcriber lives, on Point-No-Point road, three miles from Philadelphia, about three months ago, a red and white dry COW, 5 or 6 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away in four weeks from this date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the charges. † Dec. 31. GEORGE SHEETS.

Glouceſter county, Dec. 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Henry Woodward, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the goal at Glouceſter, in the county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, that they be and appear before two or more of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the ſaid county, on Friday, the 21ſt day of January next, at the houſe of William Hugg, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent's eſtate ſhould not be made, and he be diſcharged from his confinement, purſuant to an Act of General Aſſembly in ſuch caſe made and provided. HENRY WOODWARD.

Upper Hanover Townſhip, Montgomery County, Dec. 24, 1784.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, Peter Miller, bought of one Bartle Hoover (alias Huber) a certain plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Macungee townſhip, Northampton county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing 237 acres, more or leſs, for the ſum of 2100l. on condition to diſcharge the ſaid ſum in payments as follow, viz. 250l. thereof on the 27th day of November laſt paſt; 250l. on the 27th day of May next; 50l. more on the 27th day of May, 1786, and ſo on, every 27th day of May then next following the ſum of 50l. till the above ſum of 2100 be fully paid and ſatisfied. For which ſeveral payments the ſaid Peter Miller ſigned, ſealed and delivered his bonds and obligations to ſaid Bartle Hoover, all which bonds bearing date the 19th day of October laſt paſt. And whereas the ſaid Bartle Hoover, for him, and his heirs and aſſigns, did bind and engage himſelf for the ſum of 4200l. to ſave the ſaid land and plantation free and clear of all mortgages, bonds of judgments, judgments of Courts, executions, &c. And whereas ſince the ſaid Peter apprehended that ſome of ſuch engagements may be in arrear. Therefore public notice is hereby given, that no perſon or perſons take aſſignment of any of ſaid bonds, as the ſaid Peter Miller is not willing to pay the ſame until ſaid Hoover has fully compleated, fulfilled and performed all his promiſes contained in the articles of agreement, dated the 19th day of October laſt aforeſaid, reſpecting the ſaid land and premiſes, by a proper certificate from the officers of Record in the county of Northampton. ¶ PETER MILLER.

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

WAS STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 5th inſt. A large grey HORSE, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots and canters ſlow, carries well, 8 years old laſt ſpring; he is branded on the buttock I W, has a large head, and a dark ſpot on the near buttock. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief be proſecuted, ſhall have the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by Dec. 9. ‡ HUGH LOWNES.

Cheſter, December, 7, 1784.

WAS committed to Cheſter goal the 18th ult. a Mulattoe Boy, who calls himſelf PETER, and ſays he belongs to Captain Lyons, of Philadelphia, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, in Front-ſtreet; likewiſe a Negroe Boy, who was committed the 23d ult. and ſays he belongs to Captain Patis, of Wilmington; the ſaid Negroe has an iron collar on his neck. Their maſters, if any they have, are hereby deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees, by ‡ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

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